

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XX.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

No. 10

GOEBEL'S SLAYER REFERRED TO IN POWERS' RECENT STATEMENT NAMED

In Sensational Affidavit of Mrs. Lula Clark.

Turner Igo did the Shooting at Instance of Son of Late John Sanford.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 21.—Turner Igo, of Farmers, Rowan county, Ky., is charged with the killing of Senator William Goebel, of Kentucky, in an affidavit by Mrs. Lula Clark, which was published exclusively by the Richmond, Ind., Evening Item to-day. In Mrs. Clark's affidavit, which was taken at Indianapolis on April 11, 1907, in the law office of ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, she says her maiden name was Lula Williams and she was born at Rothwell, Menifee, county, Ky., but lived most of her life and at the time of Goebel's murder her home was at Mount Sterling, Ky. She is a niece of Judge Frank Day, of Frenchburg, Ky., and also of James Williams, of the same place. She has a cousin named Gertrude King, who lived at Maysville at the time of Goebel's murder. Miss King was at that time keeping company with John Sanford, of Covington, Ky.

Upon the day of Goebel's murder the two girls went to Frankfort, Ky. They started to enter the State House by the rear entrance and then on the steps a shot was fired. At the same time they noticed a man standing just inside the door, whom they recognized as Sanford. In a minute a second man came running out of the building dressed like a mountaineer, and carrying a rifle. He ran to Sanford and said: "I go the ———."

That man was recognized by the affiant as her friend, Turner Igo, of Farmers, Rowan county, Ky. Both men ran out of the building to a fence, where Sanford gave a pair of shoes which he was carrying to Igo, who exchanged his boots for them. The affiant states that Igo told her at the Mt. Sterling depot on January 25, 1900, that he was going to kill Goebel, and that she saw him afterwards at Jeffersonville, Ind., and he reminded her that he had fulfilled his promise.

She also says that Sanford had told Gertrude King a few days prior to Goebel's murder that he intended to kill Goebel, saying "here is my chance to get revenge. The Legislature has met."

STANFORD IN FAR EAST.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 21.—The John Sanford mentioned in the Richmond, Ind., dispatch is a son of the late Attorney John Sanford, who was killed by William Goebel during a political fight in Covington, Ky., some years ago. Goebel was acquitted, but young Sanford was many times quoted as threatening to "get even," and has even been suspected of the murder, although direct evidence was lacking. His mother, wife of the dead man, is at present in a sanitarium in Lexington, her mind having given way after the strain. Several times she has been quoted as having declared that her son had killed Goebel, but owing to her mental condition and the lack of corroborating evidence, these statements were not generally regarded as worthy of credence. Young Sanford has not been at home for about two years, but is understood to have gone to China, and is now somewhere in the Far East.

SANFORD IN FAR EAST.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21.—W. S. Taylor, whom the Kentucky authorities charge with having had a hand in the Goebel murder, expressed regret to-night that the information given privately in his office two years ago had come to light. He pointed out that publication at that time might make verification impossible. He urged that nothing be printed, because he hoped to locate the woman who was with Mrs. Clark.

Taylor regarded the woman's story as valuable, inasmuch as it tended to prove that Goebel's murder was the outcome of a personal feud, rather than of a political conspiracy. This had been Taylor's contention from the very beginning. Preliminary to the first trial of Caleb Powers, friends of the Secretary of State had sought to establish the fact that John Sanford was in Frankfort on the day of the shooting. The King girl was said to have recognized one of the two men running from the Executive building as Sanford.

Efforts to establish Sanford's presence in the city on the memorable day failed, although one man was found who swore to having seen Sanford on an in-bound Frankfort train that morning in company with a stranger who answered the description given by the Clark woman as that of the man with Sanford when the two dashed from the Executive building following the crack of the rifle used by the assassin of Goebel.

The deposition of Mrs. Clark said that the shot appeared to have been fired from a first-floor room of the Executive building, and Mr. Taylor brought out in his questioning that this room was some distance away from that occupied by Powers as an office, and from which the fatal shot was thought by many to have been fired.

So gratified was Taylor with the testimony of the Clark woman that he immediately made efforts to locate the King girl, that she might verify these statements and fill them in with statements of her own.

The story of the Clark woman was to the effect that on the day Goebel was shot she was in Frankfort, in company with a young woman friend who lived in a nearby town. The two had gone to the Kentucky capitol to visit the Legislature. Approaching the Executive building they heard the sharp crack of a rifle, and immediately thereafter two men, dressed in characteristic Kentucky garb, ran down the steps, thence around the building to an obscure byway and entered a curtained buggy, which was in waiting, whereupon they drove rapidly away, stopping only long enough for one of the men to pull off a pair of shoes and put on a pair of boots of the kind used by Kentucky mountaineers.

According to the Clark woman's statements, she and her friend were greatly alarmed by the exciting scenes which followed the shooting, and they decided that it was best for them to return to the little town whence they had come. This they did, taking the first train that afternoon. Newspapers read by them on the homeward journey told of the horrible crime that had been committed, and the Clark woman's friend, according to the deposition, cautioned her against saying anything about the two having been near the scene for fear that they might become involved. The woman feared being held as a witness, inasmuch as she was to leave the following day for Des Moines, Ia., to marry a man of that city. The next day the Clark woman returned to Indiana and her friend took a train for Des Moines.

Within a few days Mrs. Clark also left this part of the country, and she knew nothing about the stirring incidents following the murder until perhaps two years later, when she came back to this State. Then she learned of the fate of Caleb Powers, Youtsey and Howard and the fight from their State of Taylor, Finley and other officials. Being convinced that the Goebel assassination was the outcome of a personal feud rather than of a political conspiracy, as had been generally accepted in Kentucky, the Clark woman thought it her duty to speak. Accordingly her story was told to a newspaper man, who in turn repeated it to Taylor.

POWERS' STATEMENT.

Caleb Powers said to-night over the telephone in his cell at Gerogotown concerning the story from Indiana: "I have been in possession of Mrs. Clark's affidavit for some time, but have not made it public because I did not think the time was ripe. I do not care to say nothing further about it. I never knew either Mrs. Clark or Igo."

Powers did not seem to be pleased with the publication of the story, as it is understood he had intended to spring it as a sensation at his next trial. It is said that Powers referred to Igo and based the statement he recently made that he had discovered who killed Goebel on the affidavit of Mrs. Clark, which he had in his possession at that time.

DENIED BY SANFORD.

Friends of Sanford deny that he was in Frankfort at the time Goebel was killed or that he knew anything about it. On the other hand, we are informed by C. P. Keown, ex-Sheriff of Ohio county, that he was in Frankfort on the Saturday night before the killing, and a gentleman offered to introduce him to young Sanford, but when they went to the Frankfort Hotel, where he was stopping, the clerk informed them that he had just stepped out.

SLIM CROWD HEARS LAFOON.

Speaker Drags out Race Question and Goebel's Ghost.

Appeal to Prejudice and Passion Full of Misrepresentation.

Hon. Ruby Lafoon, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, spoke here Tuesday to probably the smallest audience that ever greeted a candidate for a State office at Hartford. By actual count there were only 51 persons present, 14 of whom were Republicans and two colored. Only 3 persons were present who came to the speaking from the country and one of them drove Mr. Lafoon over from Beaver Dam.

The speaker began his speech with an appeal to race prejudice and ended with the worst sort of demagoguery by an appeal to the poor as against the rich. In one breath he charged that the Republicans would, if given power, be compelled to recognize the colored people because, as he claimed, 80,000 of them vote the Republican ticket in Kentucky, and in the next he declared the Republicans had only used the negro as a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" and had never given them any "pie." To use his own expression, this looked to some of his audience like "blowing hot and cold." To cap the climax on the negro question he next told his hearers that Gov. Bradley had, while Governor, placed a negro steward over the inmates of the Hopkinsville Asylum, when in truth Judge Alex. Anderson, a white man, was Stewart at Hopkinsville during the entire term of Gov. Bradley.

This was, however, about in keeping with his accuracy when he stated that Bradley had appointed Deboe Senator, and then forced his election by surrounding the State House with bayonets. Everybody knows that Bradley never appointed Deboe to any position in his life and also, as the writer, who was a member of the House at the time, knows that Deboe was elected at the special session of the legislature in 1897, when there was not a soldier on the State House square, and had not been for a year.

Mr. Lafoon devoted a large share of his speech to the Goebel assassination, which he evidently considered second in importance as a vote getting theme to the negro domination tirade, neither of which elicited any interest or applause among his auditors, who are tired of hearing these matters threshed over every year to keep a set of men in power who don't care a fig for either. He justified the theft of the State offices in 1899 by the old charge of soldiers at the polls and "tissue" ballots in Republican counties, neglecting to tell his hearers, however, that the identical paper was used by the same printer for the ballots in Graves and other large Democratic counties. His charge in this connection that Gov. Bradley marched through the streets of Louisville at the head of soldiers is absolutely untrue. It is a matter of history that no member of the State Guard in Louisville was on the streets on that day in uniform until seven o'clock p. m., three hours after the polls closed, and then a squad of seven went to some precinct, at the urgent request of a Democratic Circuit Judge, to enforce an order which he had made on the election officers to allow a Republican Inspector to be present at the count. Mr. "Lafoon" must have thought the people of Ohio county very ignorant when he attempted to befuddle them with such glaring misrepresentations.

Only a small part of the speaker's valuable (?) time could be spared from the all-impending negro question, and the Goebel funeral oration, to talk about State finances. He admitted the excessive print bill but blamed it all on ex-Attorney General Pratt who he claimed passed on it, and said it was regular. However, he did not contend that Mr. Pratt had anything to do with letting the contract. The truth is, and Mr. Lafoon knew it, if he knows anything, Pratt only passed on the question of whether the State was legally bound to pay the bill, after it had been incurred.

No records were produced to prove any of the board claims made by the speaker with reference to the State's finances, but his hearers were always referred to the records at

Frankfort, with a flourish of his hand as though that ought to clinch any sort of argument.

The people will remember the condition Kentucky was in when Bradley became Governor. The State had suspended payment on all warrants, and an outstanding indebtedness had accumulated amounting to \$1,700,000. This had to be provided for by an increase in taxation, but the same law provided that it should drop back to the old rate, when the debts had been met, which was 42½ cents on the dollar. However the Democrats increased it to 50 cents, where it has since remained.

Mr. Lafoon neglected to tell his audience how he stood on the county unit question, although he undertook to criticize Mr. Willson's position on that law. He also neglected to tell about the iniquitous gerrymander, by his party, of the legislative districts, or the increase of offices and salaries amounting to over \$100,000 per year.

Probably the most contemptible part of this remarkable speech, was the effort at National policies, wherein he told in bland and guileless manner that the Republican tariff had caused the tobacco trust, and that the price of tobacco had been kept down by a tax levied by Republicans. If Mr. Lafoon or any other Democrat will prove this to be true, the writer will agree to vote for him. There is no tax on the farmers' tobacco, except as it might get caught for State taxes levied by Mr. Lafoon's party. No planter of tobacco would want the tariff removed, as that is just what the trust would hail with delight. It would open this country up to Cuban tobacco and enable it to ignore the Tobacco Growers' Association. Any effort to remove the tariff from tobacco or hemp would meet with a howl of disapproval from every Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, and yet this demagogue, who is seeking to ride into office on race hatred and by reviving forgotten animosities, and opening old sores, would try to atay the farmers against the Republican party on a question upon which that party is standing by them like a stone wall. We dare Mr. Lafoon or any other Democratic candidate to go over the tobacco sections and advocate a removal of the tariff on tobacco. Farmers of Ohio county have not forgotten the Cleveland prices Mr. Lafoon.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN APPEARS NEAR NARROWS

Travels on Horse. Followed by Numerous Dogs.

A vagabond woman, mounted on a nondescript pony and followed by a number of mongrel dogs, is attracting attention in the northern part of the county. The woman is described as very small, rather young, meanly clad and of good intelligence. She travels little, stops occasionally at a farm house and begs something to eat, and sleeps in any out of the way place that comes handy. She was arrested on a charge of larceny by Fordville police officials but failing to prove the charge she was released. The strange woman tells a story of her sisters being murdered two years ago and that she is searching the face of the earth for their murderer whom she claims she would know were she to meet him. While her story indicates a diseased mind she is said to be a woman far above the average intelligence, and it is believed she tells it for the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the people of whom she gets the scanty living for her unhappy self and luckless animals. No alarm need be felt of the appearance of this strange creature in a neighborhood as she is just a plain harmless female tramp, with no other motive than to get a living after the manner of vagabonds. She claims to have been arrested ninety-three times, and she has been for sometime a familiar figure in Hancock and Breckenridge counties.

Miss Rowe Leaves.

Miss Edwina Rowe has gone to Champaign, Ill., where she will enter the University of Illinois. Miss Rowe will take a special course in kindergarten work. Miss Rowe has already had much experience in this line of work. She is a graduate of the Louisville kindergarten school. Miss Rowe was recently offered a position in a kindergarten in New York City and may accept a position in that city after New Year.—Owensboro Messenger.

HELM BRUCE ON TYLER'S PLATFORM

Learned Democratic Lawyer Treats Matter Fully.

Aspirant for Mayor Would be Menace to Home-Loving People of City.

"Friends of Mr. Owen Tyler, candidate for Mayor of Louisville on the Machine—which is the Democratic ticket—fixed up an acoustic for their candidate Saturday, in which the only feature of interest was Mr. Tyler's attitude toward the Sunday closing question. It makes Mr. Tyler favor the repeal of the Sunday closing statute, but what Mr. Tyler, as Mayor, could have to do with that question of State legislation is not known.

Mr. Helm Bruce in an open letter, printed below, treats this matter fully. Mr. Bruce says:

MR. TYLER'S PLATFORM.

The open announcement of Mr. Owen Tyler, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Louisville, that he favors the repeal of "the Sunday-closing law" is pregnant with a significance which every thoughtful man and woman should take time to consider. It cannot be lightly disregarded as "mere politics," or as a matter which does not concern the man of quiet life, who lives at home and takes no part in public affairs. It does not raise a political question in the ordinary sense of that term, like the question of the Tariff, or the extension of American territory. But it is a matter which directly affects the home and the home life of the men and the women and the children of this city. Mr. Tyler's declaration is practically renunciation of a belief that has run through the whole warp and woof of American life, a belief that God lives and that His word is law. Does Mr. Tyler think that the "Sunday closing law" is written only in Section 1303 or 1321 of the Kentucky Statutes, and that the repeal of that Statute would end the matter? No; the Sunday closing law was set forth when the great moral constitution of mankind was written by "the finger of God" upon tablets of stone. It was written at the same time and declared by the same Almighty Being as the commands, "Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. The God of the Sabbath is the God of the home. They are alike sacred institutions, protected by the same divine authority. He who established the holy relations of husband and wife, and father and mother and child, and protected their sanctity by the commands, "Thou shalt not commit adultery" and Honor thy father and thy mother," likewise at the same time gave the command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

In Kipling's famous song, "On the Road to Mandalay," the singer longs for a land "Where there ain't no ten commandments," but as yet it is certainly true that he who would find this coveted land must leave the shores of America. We have so long been accustomed to being robbed of our right of suffrage by those who fear not the law of the State that many have become indifferent on the subject; but we are not yet prepared to submit to being robbed of the Christian Sabbath by those who fear not the law of God.

The declaration of Mr. Tyler will bring to his support all the lawless and the Godless elements of the city. They know that under the laws as they are now being administered they are greatly restrained in their evil desires. In Mr. Tyler they will see their opportunity. They will combine to support him. They will not feel that a day or a dollar spent for him is thrown away. They will not simply wish him luck; they will work for him personally, actively and continuously (ill the day of election. I thoroughly believe that organized vice is stronger than organized virtue, but disorganized and listless virtue is not stronger than organized and active vice. I therefore appeal to the people of this city, to those who love its good name, to those who love decent living, to those who love or even respect the Sabbath day, to those who, whether themselves professing believers or not, yet cherish fragrant memories of homes where the fear of God shed its sweet and refining influence, to those who do not want their loved

ones to live in a place "where there ain't no ten commandments," to all these I appeal to rouse themselves and prepare to resist a combination which threatens all they hold dear. To all these I appeal to form and execute a purpose, to make whatever sacrifice of personal ease or comfort, or time or labor, for labor or thought may be necessary to see that the man who favors the desecration of the Sabbath day shall not be elected Mayor of Louisville. HELM BRUCE."

September 22, 1907.

Off for Jamestown.

Editor C. E. Smith and wife left Tuesday for Jamestown accompanied by Misses Cora Thomasson, Ethelyn Jones and Bertha Pirtle. Misses Thomasson and Jones being the winners in the contest recently conducted by the Republican, while Miss Pirtle goes as a guest, having gotten the second highest vote of any one in the race.

The party will be gone about eight days and will visit Washington city as well as the great Exposition at Jamestown.

FOR THE BUSY READER.

At Jackson Ed Callahan was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his brother, Roger, charging complicity in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox. Callahan gave bond and was released.


Oscar Konbert, formerly cashier of the First National Bank at Baton Rouge, La., is missing, while United States officers are searching for him with a warrant charging him with a defalcation of \$50,000.

The influx of Chinese to Jamaica is a serious matter. One section of the press at Kingston is urging the Government to take steps to prevent their landing as being detrimental to local trade.

William R. Hearst has given out a statement in New York denying that he is a candidate for the presidency and asserting that he could not conceive of any conditions under which he would be willing to become a candidate.

The Jamestown Exposition directors have adopted resolutions endorsing Director General James M. Barr and asking him to reconsider his resignation. It looks like a signal victory for Mr. Barr over President Tucker and the friends of the latter admit Mr. Barr has a working majority in the board.

George W. Lieberth, Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth Kentucky district, was found dead in bed at his home in Newport Tuesday morning. Death was due to Bright's disease and asthma with other complications. Lieberth was only 41 years old and had served in the Kentucky Legislature and been clerk of the United States Court in Porto Rico.



Here's a Test for Your Nerves

Can you hold a glass brimming full of water without spilling a drop.

If you can't your nerves are not in good condition

If you are nervous and irritable without cause, if you are easily tired out and unstrung, if you are troubled with sleepless nights and poor appetite, then the remedy you need is

Jell

Celery-Iron Tonic

This is a constitutional nerve tonic and food. Celery is a nerve tonic, Iron is a nerve food. It gives nourishment and new life to your exhausted nervous system and reduces the effects of mental and physical fatigue. It goes directly to the nerve tissues as a food and restores them to perfect health and vigor.

It's the medicine you need.

James H. Williams

The **Jell** Store